animals. That it remains in spite of the course pursued is to us the strongest proof of the inherent, though latent milking qualities of this breed. We suggest, however, to breeders that it is now time to quit talking or else do something to give the world the indisputable proof, and place this breed of cattle to the front in all those sections of the country where the farmer cannot afford to keep a cow for the chance of a calf, but must have a good return from the milk. We venture to suggest a method by which this can be done. First, let a few breeders at the earliest opportunity hold a meeting, and as opportunities occur talk the matter over at Short horn sales or wherever farmers congregate to talk over live-stock matters. Let steps be taken for the establishment of a milking Short horn herd (1) book, from which nothing will be excluded in the line of pedigree that is eligible to registry in the American Short horn herd book, and in which nothing will be eligible that does not give two hundred pounds of butter fat within the year, or from calf to calf within twelve months. The amount of butter fat mentioned above may be thought by some too low. We merely state it as a suggestion, but let there be some fixed, stated amount which will be required in order to secure registry. An appendix might be added to this herd book, to which grades might be admitted on giving the same amount of milk, and in order to keep up the standard we would exclude from registry the descendants of these cattle until they had fulfilled the requirements in the way of butter fat production. In the case of bulls we would require pail performance to the amount specified on the part of the dam. We believe in this way a strain of Short-horn cattle could be established, differing in type somewhat from the beef form, that would be of the highest value to the country at large, and would win its way rapidly into public favor.

The above are simply the brief outlines of the plan which might be modified and improved after a thorough discussion, and to which other features that have not occured to us might be added. The point we insist on is that instead of talk there should be action. Instead of claims made on the basis of the opinion of the owner or seller there should be ground work for making claims on actual performance. As intimated in a recent article we have not much hope that the older breeders will put this plan in practice, but we do have hope in the younger men that are coming to the front in the way of cattle breeding, and to those we submit the above proposition.

We copy the above from the *Iowa Homestead*, largely because of the soundness of the argument, and incidentally in proof of the progress that is following the persistent advocacy by HOARD'S DAIRYMAN of the doctrine of breeding for a specific purpose. If you want a dairy cow you must look for her among the descendants of dairy cows mated with bulls of like descent.

## THE ILLUSTRATION

On this page shows the prize winning Tamworth boar, Thetford's Pride 6th, shown at the World's Fair by Jas Calvert, Thetford, Ont. The illustration barely brings out the great depth and length of the animal, and its consequent special fitness as a bacon pig. The Breeder's Gazette, from which the illustration is copied, says the Tamworths were the sensation of the Canadian swine exhibit. The hams and shoulders are not equal to those of most other breeds, but the length and depth of the sides make it an ideal bacon pig. It stands on very strong legs and is of sound and vigorous constitution.

The snout of the boar in this illustration is decidedly of the *Berkshire* type. We have always seen Tamworths with much thicker snouts, measured through from above The *hams*, the most valuable part of a bacon-hog, are poor. A cross of the Yorkshire would do these pigs no harm.—ED.

(1) The Dairy-short-horn is not a herd-book animal at all. She has no pedigree.—ED.

We reengrave from the London Live Stock Journal the accompanying portrait of a cow belonging to a class of Short-Horns of which we have far too few in this country—the rich and heavy milkers. The animal is a seven year old roan, bred by Mr. Chas. A. Pratt of Rushford, Evesham, and called Dowager 3d. She won first prize at the shows of the Royal Agricultural Society of England at Warwick in 1892 and at Chester in 1893 as best Shorthorn dairy cow by actual test, and she has taken many prizes at other exhibitions. At the Royal Show last year she gave 44 lb. 9 oz. of milk, from which 1 lb. 10½ oz. of butter was made about 27 lb. of milk to the pound of butter. Her strongly marked dairy build, rather unusual among high bred Short-Horns in the United States, is noticeable at a glance, and affords a good model for imitation."

*Country Gent.*

# The Farm.

## A NOTE ABOUT CURING CLOVER HAY.

I have at last learned how to cure clover hay so as to be sure of a sweet article, free from must and mold. The secret lies in what I call double curing. In bright, good hay weather, clover will dry in a single day until one can feel no moisture with the hand, and no water can be wrung out of it by twisting the stems, but if put in bulk for a night it will be found damp and clammy. For several years past I have followed this rule:

We start the machine in the afternoon, and if we wish to cut only one or two acres, not until after 5 o'clock supper. There is no moisture on the clover at this time, and it is so late it does not wilt at all that night, and so the dew does not injure it. The next day at 11 o'clock we turn it, and again at 1, and an hour later rake it up, and by 5 o'clock we have it all in cocks. The next day, after the out side is thoroughly dry, we open the cocks and invariably find them damp, but we shake them out so that sun and air have access to every part, and when the second moisture has dried out we know that our hay is so well cured as to be safe in the mow. Should the day prove cloudy or a poor hay day, we do not disturb that cut the night before, but leave it in the swath, for it will endure a long rain with but little damage in this shape, but if it has been dried and then stands out through a rain either in the cock or windrow it is greatly damaged. One Saturday I put in clover hay in good condition which had lain in the swath from Monday night till Friday morning, through several rains, but when we turned it on Friday we found it had not wilted underneath, and it cured out almost as bright as fresh cut hay. (1)

I also take a good deal of pains in mowing the hay. We do not leave it in the mow in the great bunches which the horse fork drops, for it is almost sure to mold, but I have two hands in the mow and every load the heavy fork drops is taken apart and evenly spread before the next comes. Managed in this way all parts of the mow settle alike, then, when we wish to take it out to feed, it comes out as easily as though it had been pitched off by hand. Usually two men can do this as fast as it comes, but if necessary we let the horse fork wait a little, for I want this job done well even at the sacrifice of a little time.

*Country Gentlemen.*

(1) In England, hay has lain this year in wet weather untouched in the swath for 16 days unhurt, but they mow *green grass* there.—ED.

## EXPERIMENTS IN POTATO Growing in Ireland.

We have received from the Agricultural Superintendent of the Royal Dublin Society the report of a series of experiments in potato growing which have been carried on this year by the Royal Dublin Society. The report deals with the yields of marketable and sound tubers of various varieties, together with their cooking qualities, and these are based on no fewer than fifty-four experiments in as many parts of Ireland, the results should be very valuable The following table gives the summary of the whole of the experiments, as far as yields are concerned:—

SUMMARY OF POTATO FIELDS FOR ALL IRELAND.

| Variety. | No of Trials, 1892. | Small (Sound) per Statute Acre, 1892. | | | Marketable (Sound per) Statute Acre, 1892. | | | Total (Sound) per Statute Acre, 1892. | | | Total Produce Diseased, 1892. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Ton. | Cwt. | Qr. | Ton. | Cwt. | Qr | Ton. | Cwt. | Qr. | Per cent. |
| Champion | 49 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 12 | 1 | 9 | 18 | 0 | 7.81 |
| The Bruce | 47 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 8 | 18 | 1 | 9 | 19 | 0 | 1.49 |
| Farmer | 45 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 9 | 8 | 2 | 10 | 13 | 1 | 5.49 |
| Colonel | 42 | 0 | 19 | 0 | 7 | 14 | 2 | 8 | 13 | 2 | 2.04 |
| Antrim | 46 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 15 | 2 | 9 | 16 | 0 | 1.23 |

The total yields for 1891, in a similar series of trials, were as follows:

| Variety. | Total Sound for 1891. | | | Per cent of total produce Diseased 1891. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Tons | Cwt. | Qrs. | |
| Champion | 10 | 16 | 2 | 6.35 |
| The Bruce | 9 | 17 | 1 | 1.13 |
| Farmer | 11 | 12 | 3 | 5.18 |
| Colonel | 8 | 13 | 3 | 1.18 |

There is considerable vagueness in the reports as to the quality of the potatoes when boiled. In a few instances this year, no report regarding quality has, as yet, been received. The following table may be taken as fairly accurate:—

| Variety. | Soft, Waxy, or Bad. | Fair or Middling. | Good | *Very good* or Excellent. | Number of Trials. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1892. | | | | | |
| Champion | Nil | 2 | 17 | 28 | 47 |
| Bruce | 9 | 12 | 17 | 9 | 47 |
| Farmer | 19 | 14 | 9 | 3 | 45 |
| Colonel | 17 | 9 | 10 | 5 | 41 |
| Antrim | 6 | 10 | 21 | 9 | 46 |
| 1891. | | | | | |
| Champion | Nil | 8 | 24 | 36 | 68 |
| Bruce | 9 | 17 | 29 | 15 | 70 |
| Farmer | 25 | 19 | 15 | 8 | 67 |
| Colonel | 16 | 18 | 22 | 11 | 67 |